

HR 9108

Endangered Species Transparency and Reasonableness Act of 2022

Congress: 117 (2021–2023, Ended)

Chamber: House

Policy Area: Environmental Protection

Introduced: Sep 30, 2022

Current Status: Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.

Latest Action: Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources. (Sep 30, 2022)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/9108>

Sponsor

Name: Rep. McClintock, Tom [R-CA-4]

Party: Republican • **State:** CA • **Chamber:** House

Cosponsors (10 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Rep. Conway, Connie [R-CA-22]	R · CA		Sep 30, 2022
Rep. Gohmert, Louie [R-TX-1]	R · TX		Sep 30, 2022
Rep. Gosar, Paul A. [R-AZ-4]	R · AZ		Sep 30, 2022
Rep. Herrell, Yvette [R-NM-2]	R · NM		Sep 30, 2022
Rep. LaMalfa, Doug [R-CA-1]	R · CA		Sep 30, 2022
Rep. Lamborn, Doug [R-CO-5]	R · CO		Sep 30, 2022
Rep. Stauber, Pete [R-MN-8]	R · MN		Sep 30, 2022
Rep. Stewart, Chris [R-UT-2]	R · UT		Sep 30, 2022
Rep. Westerman, Bruce [R-AR-4]	R · AR		Sep 30, 2022
Rep. Bentz, Cliff [R-OR-2]	R · OR		Oct 7, 2022

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Natural Resources Committee	House	Referred To	Sep 30, 2022

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Environmental Protection

Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
117 S 3315	Related bill	Dec 6, 2021: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Endangered Species Transparency and Reasonableness Act of 2022

This bill revises requirements concerning determinations on whether a species is a threatened or endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) and caps attorney's fees to prevailing parties in ESA citizen suits.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) must publish online, subject to privacy or administrative limitations, the best scientific and commercial data available that are the basis for each determination.

The bill states that the term *best scientific and commercial data available* includes all data submitted by a state, tribal, or county government. Thus, the USFWS and NMFS would no longer consider whether data from those sources are the best scientific and commercial data available. Instead, the data would be automatically deemed the best scientific and commercial data available regardless of the quality of the data.

Before making a determination on whether a species is an endangered or threatened species, the USFWS and NMFS must provide affected states with all of the data that is the basis of the determination.

The Department of the Interior must also publish and maintain an online searchable database that discloses federal expenditures related to litigation under the ESA.

Actions Timeline

- **Sep 30, 2022:** Introduced in House
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